

Wilson Drafts Note On Adriatic; Shows No Sign of Yielding

**His Original Position Re-
ported Restated With a
Degree of Finality; Next
Move Up to Premiers
London Will Get It
Today or Tomorrow**

**Stands on Threat to With-
draw Treaty Unless U.S.
Participates in Decision**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. (By The Associated Press.)—President Wilson to-day prepared and sent to the State Department a reply to the Entente Premiers' note on the Adriatic question. He is understood to have restated the position of the American government with a degree of finality.

Although the President dictated his communication in less than two hours, it probably will not be put on the cables before to-morrow night or Saturday. An impressionist went out that it might be transmitted to-night.

The original draft as prepared by Mr. Wilson was sent to Acting Secretary Polk for his personal study, as he was the head of the American mission when the Adriatic settlement of December 9 was reached at Paris with the consent and approval of the President and is, therefore, thoroughly familiar with all the preliminary negotiations.

Affirms Original Position

After Mr. Polk has completed his examination of the document and it has been put in the usual diplomatic form, it probably will be returned to the White House for final approval before it is dispatched to Ambassador Davis at London for presentation to the Premiers.

The President is understood to have adhered to the position taken in his note of February 10, in which he informed the Allies that if they were to proceed to a settlement of the Adriatic question without the participation of the American government, a situation would be created which the United States might have to consider whether it could become a party to the treaty of Versailles and the Franco-American pact.

Puts Decision Up to Premiers

While conciliatory, the Premiers' reply to the note was not conciliatory. Mr. Wilson in his answer is understood to have met this argument point by point and is believed to have again called attention to the principle of self-determination. He pointed out his fourteen points and his other declarations during the war, which were accepted by the Central Powers as the basis for peace.

It makes clear that the American position is not changed. The Adriatic agreement was made at Paris, the President's note is not a negotiation, as the final chapter of the negotiations. The Premiers in their reply to the original communication are said to have left the way open for agreement on lines previously announced by the United States and with the receipt of the American note it will be for them to decide whether the ultimatum previously sent to Jugo-Slavia embodied the American position or whether the United States did not subscribe to it.

Suggestions coming from Europe that the course of the Allies in proceeding to a settlement of the Adriatic question might be attributed to a desire for speed and a consideration of the necessary delay in cable exchanges between Washington and the Entente capitals were given only passing attention here.

Insist on Self-Determination

It was recalled that when the American peace delegates left Paris for home in December there was an agreement that questions remaining to be settled would be adjusted through the Entente foreign offices and the American State Department. The Allies continued to be represented by their premiers, and Ambassador Wallace was present as an observer at the American government, but the understanding here was that the Supreme Council as such ceased to exist.

From the Allied viewpoint it is said that the solution of the Adriatic question has created a changed situation in the Adriatic, and that a speedy settlement which would eliminate him as a factor without a resort to force was desirable.

It is understood that this view is not subscribed to here. It is said that a temporary impediment should not weigh against the fundamental principle of self-determination. In the opinion of the author, the result of the D'Annunzio seizure of Fiume will in time solve itself through the natural course of economic forces.

Dictates Reply in Two Hours

As has been anticipated in Washington, the essential points in the reply to the President's note of the 10th have become known in some of the Entente countries. State Department officials, however, continue to refrain from divulging its contents in advance of an agreement for the publication of the exchanges, which now is being sought.

The Allied note was delivered to President Wilson after it reached the State Department yesterday, and he spent the late afternoon and evening in a careful study of it. Immediately after breakfast this morning he summoned his confidential stenographer to his study and dictated his reply. The completed transcript was delivered to Secretary Polk within two hours.

Neither White House nor State Department officials would say how long the document was, but it is believed that it is shorter than the President's previous note, which contained some

Continued on page four

Soviet Reported Ready for Peace

THE HAGUE, Feb. 18.—During debate in Parliament to-day on Holland's entrance into the league of nations the Communist member Wynkoop admitted that at the international Communist conference held recently at Amsterdam it was stated the Russian Bolsheviks had decided to make peace with the powers and the states bordering on Russia on almost any terms.

Wynkoop opposed the entrance of Holland into the league, referring particularly to the danger of future wars and the growth of the American navy.

**Peace Council
Debates Terms
For Bolsheviki**

**Decision Reached to Open
Negotiations With
Co-operative Societies in
Russia as Initial Move**

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, Feb. 19.—The peace conference sought to-day to clear away differences among the Allies in their attitude toward Soviet Russia and to harmonize divergent views, preliminary to formulating terms of peace with the Bolsheviki. The conferees took up their negotiations where they left off in Paris last month, after deciding to open negotiations with the co-operative societies in Russia.

Should the peace conference find a basis for peace negotiations, it is probable the Bolsheviki will send representatives here. Everything depends upon the attitude of the French.

A sharp conflict of views developed to-day, notably between the British and French, while the Italians were inclined to sympathize with Premier Lloyd George's peace policy. Both Great Britain and Italy are already in direct contact with Russia, but France, persisting in her policy of disapproval, has continued to remain aloof.

According to advices from Copenhagen, James O'Grady, the British envoy who has been negotiating with Max Litvinoff, the Bolshevik plenipotentiary, on the release of prisoners of war, is returning to London, presumably having been recalled to report to the Foreign Office. Possibility that he will return to Copenhagen with new instructions is foreseen as depending on the outcome of the present conference.

LONDON, Feb. 19. (By The Associated Press.)—Premier Lloyd George was asked in the House of Commons to-day whether aid, financial or otherwise, was still being given to any Russian army or organization whose aim was the overthrow of the Soviet system. The Premier replied that no aid was being given, except that the government was continuing, so far as circumstances would permit, to fulfill the remainder of its obligations to General Denikin.

Replying to a question as to whether Great Britain was trying to bring about peace between Soviet Russia and Poland, Lloyd George said the question of peace was a matter of moral principle, and one Poland must decide for herself.

**"Moral Pedigrees"
Await Husbands**

**Sixty-six Wives Form
Secret Society to Give
Mates "Bureau Rating"**

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
GLEN CAMPELL, Pa., Feb. 19.—Husbands in this community in the future will be rated under a "moral pedigree." Intended husbands also will come under the same classification. At least, so say sixty-six of Glen Campbell's leading women, who have formed a secret organization the object of which will be to "know a man morally."

According to its sponsors the new organization was formed to clean up the morals of the community, particularly the morals of the husbands. The women are establishing a sort of "moral pedigree bureau," which proposes to gather all the requisite facts regarding a husband's conduct, keep it on file at headquarters and submit a confidential report to any woman who suspects her mate and asks for his rating.

"There should be a society like the one we have organized in every community," said one member. "We're convinced that if women ever attempt to get away with what the average man pulls off, the divorce calendar would be as crowded as the old-time barroom."

**New Mexico for Suffrage
House Completes Ratification
of Woman Vote Amendment**

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 19.—The House of Representatives of the New Mexico Legislature to-day ratified the Federal woman suffrage amendment by a vote of 36 to 10. The Senate passed the resolution yesterday by a vote of 17 to 6. Governor O. A. Larrazolo is expected to sign the resolution on Saturday. New Mexico is the thirty-second state to ratify.

Newton Asks Evidence on Swann's Aids

**Attorney General, Named
to Assist Admiralty Panel,
Will Study Minutes Be-
fore He Outlines Scope**

**Will Need Deputy;
Has Not Picked Man**

**Judge Wadhams Relieves
Regular Grand Jury
From Kilroe Inquiry**

Governor Smith yesterday formally designated Attorney General Charles D. Newton as special counsel to assist the extraordinary grand jury in its prosecution of charges against members of District Attorney Swann's staff.

He ordered the Attorney General to attend in person or to designate one of his deputies to appear before the Raymond F. Almiral panel and conduct the proceedings in connection with that body's accusations of misconduct in office against Assistant District Attorneys John T. Dooling, James E. Smith and Edwin P. Kilroe.

The designation was made in pursuance of Section 62 of the executive law. It specifically confines the work of the Attorney General to these charges and authorizes him to conduct any prosecution or trial that may grow out of indictments against the accused men.

Governor Smith also ordered the designation to Mr. Almiral, who asked for the services of the Attorney General, and to District Attorney Swann.

His letter to Mr. Swann said:

"This order has the effect, as you are well aware, of superseding you in the above-mentioned transactions."

Word of the Governor's action was conveyed to Mr. Newton last night at the Murray Hill Hotel, by long distance telephone from Albany. The Attorney General said he would obtain the minutes of any testimony given by the grand jury before he took up the proceedings against the three men before he departs for Albany to-night.

"I will study the minutes over the week-end and the Monday half-session by Tuesday I hope to have determined on the scope of this inquiry."

"I will devote all possible time to this, considering the multitude of matters before the Attorney General," he will require the assistance of a deputy, but I have not made up my mind as to the man I shall designate."

Mr. Newton repeated this last sentence when he was asked whether he would name Alfred L. Becker, former deputy attorney general, as his aid. Mr. Swann has charged that the grand jury wanted Mr. Becker so that it might "find something on William Randolph Hearst and remove Mayor Hylan, in the hope that the Interborough might get an eight cent fare."

Out of Regular Panel's Hands

The other development in the grand jury situation came in the afternoon, when Judge Wadhams declined to permit the regular grand jury to pass upon charges against Mr. Kilroe.

The court's action in directing the regular panel to go no further in the Kilroe matter led to the collapse of Mr. Swann's efforts to obtain the exoneration of his assistant. Testimony on the accusation against Kilroe had been heard by the regular grand jury yesterday, but the court charged with "neglect and omission of duty" by the Almiral panel for having declined to ask the indictment of George F. Montgomery.

It had been rumored that the regular grand jury would take up the charges and dismiss the Kilroe accusations.

A new angle in the Kilroe matter came when James Emmett Finegan, counsel to Insurance Commissioner Thomas B. Donaldson, of Pennsylvania, who is said to have made the Kilroe accusation to the Almiral jury, gave out the text of a letter, copies of which he sent to Governor Smith, Attorney General Newton and Justice Bartow S. Weeks. Justice Weeks presides over the extraordinary grand jury.

"It is my information and belief," the letter read, "that Mr. Kilroe was at all times ready, willing and anxious to be cleared up by the grand jury. He was not a man who was deterred and prevented from so acting by reason of the attitude of the District Attorney, under whose supervision and direction Kilroe was working."

Mr. Swann himself said last night

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Ex-Kaiser May Go to Curacao

PARIS, Feb. 19. (Havas).—Suggestions that former Emperor William be sent to the island of Curacao, off the Venezuelan coast, are received more favorably in some quarters at The Hague than the idea of transporting him to one of the Dutch East Indies, according to the "Matin."

The newspaper says the last Allied note to the Dutch government caused evident embarrassment at the Dutch capital.

Commons Asks Voice in Turk Peace Terms

**Lloyd George Yields to Pres-
sure and Consents to De-
bate of Whole Subject on
First Monday in March**

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The latest developments in the Turkish situation have for the moment pushed the Adriatic question into the background in both public and official interest.

The reservations which France and Great Britain are said to have made with regard to the Turkish peace terms, including the retention of the Turks in Constantinople, have aroused strong feeling in Parliament, where the opposition strongly objects to a settlement of the Turkish question without its reference to the Commons.

Particular antagonism has been aroused in opposition quarters to the decision to permit the Sultan to retain sovereignty over Constantinople.

The subject was raised this afternoon by Sir Donald Maclean when he asked the Premier if the government would give the House an opportunity of discussing the leaving of Constantinople to the Turks and the position of Armenians in Cilicia. Mr. Lloyd George replied that it would be very inopportune to have such a discussion at present. However, he was not deprecating discussion of the subject, he declared, and if the House desired a debate on the question before the government was finally committed every facility would be given. He suggested Monday week, March 1, as the time.

The Premier gave assurances that the government would not commit itself to any course of action beyond that which the House had already made until the House had an opportunity to discuss the subject.

Millard Outlines Discussions

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Premier Millerand to-day outlined to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate the various questions discussed at the London Council in London, especially with regard to maintenance of the Sultan in Constantinople. He explained the position taken by the French government, which was entirely free from any spirit of conquest.

Reservations to the agreement relating to the Turks being permitted to retain their capital, Constantinople, are contemplated by Great Britain, according to this point will not be reached until Premier Millerand returns to London. Great Britain has been understood to have taken the attitude that the Turkish government must be ousted from Constantinople, but the French have opposed this step.

Organization of the forces which will assume police control of the Dardanelles already has been planned, says "Echo de Paris," while the "Matin" asserts Greece will receive a mandate and a limited district around that city.

Criticism of Peace Congress

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, Feb. 19.—The whole business of the peace conference has become a confused uncertainty. The Adriatic tangle, brought about by Premier Wilson's note, and dissatisfaction here with the British arrangements in the Turkish settlement are adding to the complications.

The decision to permit the Turk to remain in Constantinople is regarded as a victory for the provisional British government. The decision is being expressed in strong terms. In the Adriatic controversy the British and French mark time until the President's second note is received. Thus it is fair to say that the present conference has made little progress toward a final settlement of any of the problems which have handicapped the peace.

How can the conference settle the problems of Turkey, the Adriatic and Russia without American approval? Moreover, the secrecy which surrounded the Paris conference seems to have been broken.

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Labor Calls For Defeat Of Rail Bill

**Unions Will Carry Fight to
Wilson if Congress Up-
holds Measure Termed
Blow at Workers' Liberty**

**Rule by Capital
Seen in Provisions**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Organized railroad workers and union labor in general, holding the redrafted railroad reorganization bill to be destructive of the employees' constitutional privileges and liberties, to-night called on Congress to defeat the measure in its entirety.

Representatives of the fifteen railroad unions at the close of an all-day conference, attended by President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, made public a memorial to Congress embodying the protest.

"The pending bill deprives citizens employed upon railways of the inviolate right to enjoy gains of their own industry. The returns to capital are fixed upon an arbitrary basis, the rate which the public must pay and wages which labor must receive must accommodate themselves to this basis fixed for capital. This act makes the public and labor subservient to capital. For these reasons herein set forth and many others, we request and respectfully urge that the bill be defeated in its entirety."

First Battle in Congress

During the all-day conference information was given out that letters of protest against the wage provisions of the bill would be sent to President Wilson and Director General Hines. Later it was decided to make the first fight in Congress. It was intimated given that if defeated there the workers then would carry the battle to the White House, hoping that the President might veto the legislation.

Changes by Representative Sanders, Republican of Indiana, that members of Congress had been called into "caucus" to be dictated to by union labor on the railroad reorganization bill almost broke up an informal conference to-night between Congressmen friendly to labor and labor leaders.

Mr. Sanders said he had received an invitation to a caucus and found instead an assembly at which labor leaders were being dictated to by their commands to the legislators.

"I charge that this meeting was called to defeat the railroad bill," he shouted, in order to forest government ownership of the railroads.

Mr. Sanders bitterly arraigned President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who was seated near by, for having "unjustifiably and indignantly insulted the present Congress."

Lie Passed at Conference

Turning about to face the murmurs of disapprobation which had arisen at his unexpected remark, Mr. Sanders shook a belligerent forefinger at the men who will say any thing to labor and labor leaders.

"You can't have your own way about everything!"

Immediately Representative Mead Democrat, of New York, arose and declared that the work to-day will be to withdraw his assertion insofar as it might have been construed to include Mr. Sanders.

The memorial, addressed by the labor leaders to the people of the United States as well as to the two houses of Congress, declares that the bill in question is a principle for basing the financial future of investors on the principles of American government.

This provision, the memorial holds, would constitute "an abandonment of government for private interest, special privilege and the power of the few."

Provisions of the measure for arbitration of disputes are attacked because of the manner in which the special arbitration boards would be constituted and because of the way in which they would operate. The arbitration boards, including the permanent Federal board of nine members, might be so composed, the memorial declares, as to eliminate labor from representation. Procedure of these boards as set forth in the bill, the memorial states, would "destroy all discipline and lead to chaos."

Rail Owners to Aid Hines

While the labor representatives were in session, Director General Hines in conference with a committee of leading railroad executives, received a pledge of their cooperation in the establishment of a committee of experts to gather data bearing on the wage problem. The executives expressed a desire that solution of the wage problem be expedited and Mr. Hines said that the time and method of constituting the committee of experts would be recommended to the President as soon as a conference with the railroad union officials could be held.

Forecasting at least one aspect of the final fight to be made on the reorganization bill in the House, Representative George Washington Kentucky, for refusing to join in approving the conference compromise measure, which he attacked as conferring "financial favors" on the carriers that would be sited.

The present bench consists of judges well advanced in years. None of them was appointed by President Wilson. The new appointees will be from among those who were non-combatants.

It appears that the purpose of the German government is to subject all the German soldiers and sailors of German soldiers, to a rigid examination to determine their authenticity.

It is understood that as soon as an inter-Allied mixed commission passes upon each case and turns over full evidence to the German government, the latter immediately will give it to the investigating judges for further investigation and confirmation.

It is recognized, however, that the Supreme Court will be placed in an extremely difficult position, for most Germans believe that it will be virtually impossible or unthinkable to find true bulls against men like von Hindenburg, Ludendorff and others of the great leaders.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—It has already become evident that the present personnel of the Supreme Court at Leipzig is quite inadequate for the trial of the German war criminals named by the Allied powers. The court will have to be greatly increased, at least temporarily, for even now the court is many months behind with its decisions. The number of investigating judges especially will have to be multiplied because of the vast amount of evidence to be sifted.

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Root Assails Wilson Rule As 'Autocracy by Consent'; Sounds Party's Keynote

**Pointed Paragraphs in Root's Speech
Urging Return to Republican Ideals**

Some striking excerpts from the speech of Elihu Root before the Republican State Convention last night follow:

"More important than all is the necessity that we shall restore our republican form of government, and put an end to the dictatorship which we created in order to carry on the war."

"It is not in human nature to relinquish readily power once possessed. . . . A government with a Louis Napoleon at one end and a plebiscite at the other is not a free republic. It is autocracy by consent."

"If the occasion for acting under Article X, when it came, did not appeal to the judgment and sympathies of the people of the United States, it would be impossible to comply with the agreement, and the worst possible thing for the peace of the world would happen—that the United States should have made a solemn treaty and should break it."

"The officials and agents of the present Administration have acquired the habit of spending public money with both hands, and they do not know how to stop."

"Russian Bolshevism has set out upon a definite undertaking to destroy all existing democratic governments. The assault is too substantial to be wisely ignored. . . . One of the things the Republican party has to do, apparently, is to clear a lot of Bolsheviki or sympathizers with Bolsheviki out of the public offices of our government."

"We should not attempt to take away the right to strike. . . . But we should, by law, limit the right to strike at the point where it comes in conflict with the community's higher right of self-preservation."

**Miller Slated for Chairman
Of 'Big Four' at Convention**

**Root, in Letter Announcing He Will Not Be a Delegate,
Suggests Former Syracuse
Justice to Take His Place**

Elihu Root, who has been slated for designation as one of the Republican "Big Four," cannot attend the Chicago convention, he informed State Chairman Glynn yesterday in a letter. He said he expected to be in Europe in June, in connection with the work of the International Court of Justice, to which he has been named by the Allied Premiers.

Former Justice Nathan L. Miller, of Syracuse, was chosen to take Mr. Root's place, subject to the action of the convention to-day, when it is expected the following delegates and alternates-at-large will be chosen:

Nathan L. Miller, of Syracuse; Colonel William Boyce Thompson, of Westchester; Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr., of Genesee; and Senator William Calder, of Brooklyn.

Alternates—John F. O'Brien, of Plattsburg; Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, of Westchester; Representative Thomas B. Dineen, of Rochester; Charles W. Anderson, former Internal Revenue Collector, New York.

Delegates Cheer Root

Carnegie Hall was filled with the 1,101 delegates, alternates and other interested men and women when Chairman Glynn called the convention to order and announced that the Right Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd would offer prayer.

When Chairman Glynn presented the name Elihu Root, "the first citizen of America," as the temporary chairman the delegates rose and cheered, and a little later, when Mr. Root was escorted to the front of the stage by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore and Dr. Conrad E. Wetlauffer, chairman of the Erie County organization, he got another round of applause.

The convention adjourned until 11 a. m. to-day, after standing committees on permanent organization, credentials, resolutions and delegates were appointed. The work to-day will be the presentation and adoption of the platform and the election of the delegates and alternates-at-large.

Lafayette B. Gleason, secretary of the Republican State Committee, read from the platform the names of the members of the standing committees. When he came to the name of Senator James W. Wadsworth as a member of the committee on resolutions there was an outburst of cheering which lasted for several minutes. The name of Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly, also was cheered.

Mrs. Knapp Drops Out

At the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday delegates from Onondaga and surrounding counties held a conference with reference to the matter of urging upon the convention to-day the selection of Mrs. Florence E. C. Knapp as a delegate. Mrs. Knapp, who is a leading anti-suffragist, still advocating the situation, said that she was not an aspirant for the place, and that her name would not be presented.

The choosing of Judge Miller as the head of the delegation to Chicago may have an important bearing on the Governorship situation this year. Mr. Knapp retired from the Court of Appeals bench a few years ago to practice law in Syracuse. His administration has been more than once tried to induce him to become a candidate for Governor.

The delegates from Onondaga County said last night that he was likely to accede to their request that he become a receptive candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. Until the announcement comes from Judge Miller himself, the leaders will continue to watch the other candidates for Governorship—State Comptroller Eugene M. Travis, Secretary of State Hugo, ex-Senator Ogden Mills and Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet.

**Germany to Increase Court
For Trial of War Criminals**

By William C. Dreher
Special Cable to The Tribune
(Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.)

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THE WEATHER
Fair and colder to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate northwest winds.
Full Report on Last Page

TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and within commuting distance) THREE CENTS Elsewhere

Ex-Senator Pleads for Return to Government by the People and Restoring Republican Ideals

Defends Right of Labor to Strike

Urges New Tariff Laws, National Budget and Jail for Violent "Reds"

The United States, under the Presidency of Woodrow Wilson, has been "an autocracy by consent," Elihu Root told the Republican State Convention at Carnegie Hall last night. Declaring that "it is dangerous for a people to acquire the habit of bowing to power without limits," Mr. Root pleaded for the restoration of representative forms of government by stripping the President of the dictatorship conferred upon him in the emergency of war.

Mr. Root delivered his address as temporary chairman of the convention.

Mr. Root's speech, the first important pronouncement on national issues by a Republican leader, was regarded by those who heard it as the keynote of the forthcoming national campaign.

President Wilson's defiance of the Senate's authority to advise upon and consent to the treaty of peace, Mr. Root said, was "an assertion of the right to continue the same autocratic power."

Cites Lansing Incident

"It was a challenge to the right of any officer of the government of the United States to exercise his powers in any way which had not the approval of the Chief Executive," he added, and cited the Lansing controversy as evidence that "honest and independent advice from officers of the President's own selection is an offense."

The Lodge reservations to the League of Nations covenant, the speaker declared, were chiefly praiseworthy because "they prevent the incredible mistake of Article X." He also voiced strong approval of the reservation proposed by the Senator from the Monroe Doctrine, whose abandonment, he said, would work "irreparable injury to the United States and no benefit to the rest of the world."

"I hope the root continued, 'the treaty will be ratified with the reservations long before the Presidential election. That will be done if the President permits it. If that is not done then that is what I think the Republican party ought to stand for.'

Mr. Root portrayed the chaos that has followed the establishment of Soviet government in Russia, and expressed confidence that the common sense of Americans would withstand all Bolshevik arguments.

No Class Rule

"They no more will be governed by a class of laborers than they will be governed by a class of aristocrats or a class of plutocrats or a class of soldiers," he said.

Agitators who incite to violence should be jailed or deported, Mr. Root contended. "Let there be fair hearing, and let no expression of mere diffidence or opinion—however radical or distasteful—be punished."

There should not attempt to make any man work against his will. We should not attempt to take away the right to strike. It is labor's great protection. But we should by law limit the right to strike to the point where it comes in conflict with the community's highest right of self-preservation."

Mr. Root assailed the extravagance of the Wilson Administration, asserting that it had "squandered the habit of spending public money with both hands and does not know how to stop."

As retrenchment policies he urged a national budget, a halt on needless appropriations and revision of the system of taxation.

Tax Laws Unjust

He said that the members of the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses, who framed the income tax laws, did not conceal the fact that they looked with suspicion and dislike upon the great body of successful business concerns of the United States, and that they meant to take away as much of these men's money as they possibly could."

"It is time," Mr. Root pointed out, "for the Republican bystander to ascertain how far these war revenue taxes are really paid through the cost of living by everybody who eats and wears clothes."

A new tariff law, he urged, should be enacted to meet the problems created by the transformation of the United States into the world's great creditor nation. Its provisions, he said, should be such as to prevent the ruin of American industry and to preserve Europe's export trade so that she may pay her debts.